

LEGAL DEBT LIMIT

The County's legal debt limit, which applies only to General Obligation Bonds, is 1.25% of Assessed Valuation. As of June 30, 2014, the last date for which audited information on outstanding debt is currently available, the County's Debt limit and legal debt margin were calculated as follows:

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	Legal Debt Limit	Bonded Debt	Legal Debt Margin
2013-14	171,925,914	2,149,074	845	2,148,229

Amounts in thousands

Source: San Bernardino County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2014

The County General Fund and the County Flood Control District have no outstanding General Obligation Bonds. The Debt referred to in the table above is the debt of the County's Special Districts Department.

DEBT PER CAPITA

Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation	Revenue Bonds	Bonds and Notes	Capital Lease Obligation	Other Long Term Liabilities	Total Governmental Activities
2013-14	\$18,006	380,119	541,030	314	3,000	\$942,469
Business Type Activities						
Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation	General Obligation Bonds	Notes	Capital Lease Obligation	Total Business Type Activities	
2013-14	\$443,979	845	1,633	8,434	\$454,891	
Total Outstanding Debt						
Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation	Bonds	Notes	Capital Lease Obligation	Other Long Term Liabilities	Total Outstanding Debt
2013-14	\$461,985	380,964	542,663	8,748	3,000	\$1,397,360
Debt Per Capita						
Fiscal Year	Total Outstanding Debt	Population	Debt Per Capita			
2013-14	\$1,397,360	2,085	\$670			

Amounts in thousands (except per capita)

Source: San Bernardino County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2014



CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE

Government Code Sections 29000 through 29144 and Section 30200 provide the statutory requirements pertaining to the form and content of the State Controller's prescribed Line-Item Budget. Government Code Section 29009 requires a balanced budget in the recommended, adopted, and final budgets, defined as "the funding sources shall equal the financing uses".

COUNTY CODE

Title 1. Division 2. Chapter 2:

Section 12.0201:

On November 2, 2010, the County Code was amended to establish the position of Chief Executive Officer.

Section 12.0203:

The Chief Executive Officer shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 12.0206:

Under the supervision of the Board of Supervisors, and subject to the approval and direction and control thereof, the Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible for the performance of such duties and ministerial functions as may be placed in his or her charge by the Board of Supervisors, and in connection therewith, shall report to the Board from time to time the status and enforcement of the Board's policies, rules, and regulations. The Chief Executive Officer shall, among others:

- Act as the primary administrative advisor to the Board of Supervisors on all matters relating to the efficient and economical administration of county government.
- Provide budgetary, fiscal, and administrative support, oversight, and direction as it pertains to Board of Supervisors' policy and procedures for all elected and all Board of Supervisor appointed department heads and their agencies and departments.
- Supervise, in cooperation with the County Auditor, the preparation of the annual County Budget. In the performance of this duty, the Chief Executive Officer shall review all departmental and agency requests and all items in the recommended budget, including revenues, expenditures, and reserves. He or she shall submit his or her recommended budget to the Board of Supervisors.
- Review all departmental and agency requests for adjustments and transfers of appropriations from contingencies and among budget units and make recommendations on them to the Board of Supervisors.

Section 12.0211:

Pursuant to Government Code § 29125, the Board of Supervisors designates the Chief Executive Officer as the County officer with the authority to approve, with respect to an adopted budget, any transfers and revisions of appropriations, objects, and sub-objects within a budget unit.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Property and sales taxes, interest, certain State and federal grants and charges for services are accrued if their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period, and recognized as revenue.

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred as under accrual accounting. Exceptions to this general rule include the following: principal and interest on long-term debt is recognized when due; prepaid expenses are reported as current period expenditures rather than allocated; and accumulated unpaid vacation, sick leave and other employee benefits are reported in the period due and payable, rather than in the period earned by employees.

Proprietary fund types are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

